AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

MONDAY, Aug. 12.—The club met as usual, at noon, at the rooms, in the Cooper Institute. The attendance as usual at midsummer—about 40 or 50 persons pres-

as usual at midsummer—about 40 or 50 persons present.

Mr. Gour of Jersey City, was called to the chair, and the meeting opened with miscellaneous business.

Apples in Season.—WM. S. Carpenter of West-chester County, exhibited ten varieties of apples as we have seen among which is a seedling found in the woods on his tarm, a very delicious subacid apple, of good size, very suitable for the table or cooking. The spiles exhibited, are known by the following names: Bonne de Mai, Drop de Oir, Early Strawberry, Sammer Queen, Sammer Rose, Early Joe, Red Astricon, Sweet Bongh, Indian Queen, and Seedling.

Sweet Bongh, Indian Queen, and Seedling.

Early Pears.—Mr. Carpenters also exhibited the following four early pears: Beurre Gifford, Osborn's Summer, Ott, and Jargonelle. Mr. Carpenter spoke in congratulatory terms upon the 'ast that we are now in congratulatory terms upon the 'ast that we are now in possession of so many new fruits that rilen at this pessession of so many new fruits that rilen at this carly day in the Summer. He said the greatest diffically in planting an orchard is the want of correctness culty in planting an orchard is the want of correctness culty in planting an in sending out trees, so many of them prove nat to be the kind which were ordered.

carly day in the Summer. He said the greatest cally in planting an orchard is the want of correctness cally in planting an orchard is the want of correctness cannon a recry men in sending out trees, so many of among a recry men in sending out trees, so many of them prove not to be the kind which were ordered. He has suffered a delay of ten years in obtaining come desired corts in consequence of the carelessness—or something worse—of those he purchased trees from the wishes to impress upon farmers who may be about planting out apple or pear trees, to be very careful of whom they purchase trees, and not buy at any price of any one who has not obtained a character of strict reliability.

The Gasgonnelle Pear.—John G. Bergen of Long Island. Mr. Carpenter has named the Gasgonnelle pear among the early varieties. The national Pomological Society have discarded it from their list of valuable sorts, but, as I think, erromeously. At least with me it is one of the most valuable that I have among a hundred varieties, and I make growing pears for market a branch of my farming business. It grows a strong thrifty tree, and bears fine, healthy fruit. It must be gathered before fully ripe, and matured in a first room. It may be that my Gasgonnelics are the

among a hundred varieties, and I make growing pears for market a branch of my farming business. It grows a strong, thrifty tree, and bears fine, healthy fruit. It must be gathered before fully ripe, and matured in a fruit room. It may be that my Gasgoanelies are the Windsor Belle, as the form of the truitis much alike, and the two are often confounded, but they were bought for the former.

Ir. Thursele—The kind of pear that I have obtained from nurserymen in this country, and from France, usder the name of Gasgoanelle is not worth cultivating: the fruit is so very upt to rot at the core, and when shey drop from the tree they go to a mash. Mr. Benears—This pear shown by Mr. Carpenter, I think, is the Windsor Belle, and it must be picked green and ripened in a fruit-room, as well as the Gasgoanelle, if the two are not, as some suppose, identical, and is then a good fruit.

Mr. Bungess, pardener, of Brooklyn, said that the pear here exhibited is not the English Gasgoanelle. That must be picked and caten the very day it reaches maturity, and that is the greatest difficulty in growing it, be auso it requires such constant attention when ripeolog, but if taken when perfect it is an excellent Summer pear. I don't think the one described by Mr. Bergen can be what I know as the Gasgoanelle.

Exchibition of Fouris.—Anderew Barbesman, gardener and florist, of this city, made an exhibition of Glacioles, some forty varieties, which were greatly undaired for their remarkable large-sized flowers, and combination of colors, which made up an unusual spendia show, sufficient, we should think, to induce every owner of a garden spot in town or country, to cultivate such a bardy and heartiful flower.

Mr. Briugemen stated that every bulb sends out one pracipal and several secondary stalk, and each branch produces secondary and principal flowers. He gave the laties pre-ant much interesting information in regard to their propagation. He will bloom this year some 5,000 bulbs. Some small bulbs will give as good flowers as large bulbs; April and May, though they may be kept until hist of June, if the bulbs are kept dry. Bulbs may remain in the ground over Winter without danger of Winter killing, but it is better to take them up when they are fully ripe and store them in a dry place where they will not recee. It is a good plan to take the bulbs out of the beds when the salks tegin to dry, and place them in flower-pots with earth, to fully ripen and remain there up if the approach of Winner. My principal

there until the approach of Winter. My principal flowers this year were in their fullest perfection during July. These were from the principal spikes; these are mostly from secondary spikes, and beautiful as they may appear, to those not perfectly acquainted with this plant, they do not compare in splemoor with those of my collection, which bloomed a mon hearlies.

Solon horisson—I find that a good onion soil is a good soil for Ghodolae, and dat they are as easily grown. That is, the bulbs may be taken up as one would take up seed onions, and store them out of the way of frost, in a dry room, and plant them out in the Spring for producing flowers, just as we plant chiose to produce seed. Any good loany soil will produce a good show of flowers, without manuring, if is finely pulverized, and not allowed to suffer by drouth.

Were learned from his lips that are of general interest to his numberies partons and triends. Dr. Daniel Adams, author of Adams, author of Adams' Arithmetic and various other hadams, author of Adams' Arithmetic and various other hadams, author of Adams' Arithmetic and various attempts and in firends. Dr. Daniel Adams, author of Adams' Arithmetic and various other hadams, author of Adams' Arithmetic and various attempts and backs, who now recides at Keene, N. H., is nearly eighty-eight years old, and is remarkably hade and heavy for one who has seenes many year and each tempts and heavy for one who has seenes many year and each heavy for one who has seenes many year and each heavy for one who has seenes on many year. And a much labor. He was a son of an industrious and early for one who has seenes on many year. And a suitable age he entered the academy at New-Ipswing furmer, and was born in Townshend, lasse, September 22, 1773.

At a suitable age he entered the academy at New-Ipswing furmer, and was born in Townshend, lasse, September 22, 1773.

At a natiable age he entered the academy at the instruction of Mr. Hubbard, a subsequent profersor of Dartmouth. In 1793 he e-tered Dartmouth College,

John G. Bergen-I regret that there are not as John G. Bergen-I regret that there are not as many ladies as usual lene to-day. I wish the room was full to see this fine collection, and share in the distribution, as I think that all who saw and heard how easy such beautiful flowers can be produced, would not suffer another year to go by without providing for the ornamentation of their own places; and I think the Club owe Mr. Bridgema: a vote of thanks for the trouble he has taken to give it such a treat as this exhibition has afforded. I hope it will produce an effect upon all now present, and be the means of largely increasing the cultivation of a plant that produces such flowers.

The Doutt-Its Effects and Remedies.—Mr. Campenters stated that the drouth in Harrison township, Westches er County, is more severe than to ever saw

PENTER stated that the drouth in Harrison township, Westches er County, is more severe than the ever saw it before in that section of country, and is likely to do a great deal of damage to pastures, corn and potato crops, gardens, shrub ery, fruit etc., and it is an important question how to counternet it.

The test remedy for drouth within reach of most farmers is under-draining, subsoil plowing and treuching, and keeping the surface constantly stirred. I have one piece plowed twenty inches deep, planted in carrots; that is suffering much less than shallower plowed soil. Plaster spread upon growing crops is of very great advantage in a drouth. A neighbor of nine has applied plaster to his corn four times during this drouth, with very great benefit.

John G. Braden—I have never found anything better for crops than stirring the soil very frequently

better for crops than stirring the soil very frequently during a drouth. In our section the la-d is sandy loam, naturally underdrained, and only requires modduring a drouth. In our section the land is sandy loam, naturally underdrained, and only requires moderate plowing and frequent stirring the sarface in a dry time. There is no more motitable land, in my opinion, for cultivation, than what is called the "barrens of Long Island," which I used to believe, from what I neard reiterated, were really tarren; but I new find them producing excellent crops, and although underlast with coarse gravel, the soil and manure do not run away, and the land bears such a drouth as this most admiral ly.

Dr Peck—Without irrigation the only remedy we have is deep tillage. In my opinion we have no land near this city that cannot be kept from suffering much from drouth by deep tillage and frequent stirring. I brought the matter of the barron or waste Long Island lands to notice near twenty years ago, and I have observed them ever since. I now believe there is no lands near this city that stand drouth as well as they do. The soil of some of these barrens is four or five feet deep, and will stand the drouth just as well as soil in other places that has been dug to that depth, and it is truly fertile.

The Charranan stated that he saw some trees dying with drouth some weeks since, and advised digging about them and mulching, which has quite renovated them. He also related how he renovated a faum in Maryland, by deep plowing and manuring, and by constantly sirring the earth saved the corn crop from drouth. It was also dressed with plaster several times, and made a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed.

bave is deep things. I my opinion we have no land near this city that cannot be kept from suffering much from drouth by deep tillage and frequent stirring. I brought the matter of the barren or waste Long I-land lands to notice ocar twenty years ago, and I have observed them ever since. I now believe there is no hards near this city that stand drouth as well as they doe, The soil of some of these barrens is four of five deep, and will stand the drouth just as well as they doe, The soil of some of these barrens is four of five deep, and will stand the drouth just as well as they doe, The soil of some of these barrens is four of five deep, and will stand the drouth just as well as foling the place in his committy. It obtained a circulation of amount of the place in his committy. It obtained a circulation of amount of the place in his committy. It obtained a circulation of amount of the well as foling with drouth some weeks since, and advised digging with drouth some simulations of the place in his committy. It obtained a circulation of the University Bulding, drouble some and the stand some in the since in the place in his some in the since in the place in his some in the since i

bors corn almost entirely failed. That month was far worse than the present or e.

ANDREW BRIDGEMAN—It is my opinion the salt at-ANDREW BRIDGEMAN—It is my opinion the salt atmosphere of Long I-land assists somewhat in keering the crops from genering in drouth, and I have no doubt that the use of salt as a manure by farmers, will greatly assist them in counteracting the effects of drouth, as the natural tendency of small doses of salt on land is to produce decay and vegetable and animal matter, and attract meisture.

Solos Roninson—The remedies proposed to counterset the effects of drouth are all good, and I approve of all, but all are insufficient in such a drouth as we are now suffering in the lower part of Westchester County, which also extends into Connecticut, and in a narrow belt through New-Jerey into Pennsylvania. It affects a portion of Monmouth County very severely, while anotive portion has suffered but little, and still further South the crops are good. It is the most severe of any place I have heard of, in the lower part of Westchester County, where we have had no rain worth noticing for two months, and the surface has become so dry that frequent stirring has ceased to pro-

JOHN G BERGES stated that Monmonth County.

which uses more marl than any other in New Jersey, has not been exempt from the effects of drouth this season; that a part of the county has suffered severely.

ADAMS' ARITHMETIC AND ITS AUTHOR.

DR. DANIEL ADAMS.

From The Massachusetti Free Press.

Of the many school books that have been published in the last half century, few are so widely known as Adams. Arithmetic, and few indeed are the old or young who are not far illust with some one of the various editions that have been issued. For a period of sixty years it has been in the homes and schools of this country, which we helieve it more than can be as it.

trict schools provided their combined with the masters set impromptu examples for their scholars to work out and comprehend; and thus was gained all the knowledge of arithmetic that was deemed accessary in those days, to conduct a farm, build a factory, or prosecute mer-

antile pursuits.

Sixty years ago the disciples of Faust were not so

well appreciated as row, and books were then hardly a merchantable commodity. Even the far-seeing Yankee had not dreamed of their manufacture

as a source of profit. The printing business was not profitable, for the want of sufficient work for the

branches of anowedge conouch, earlie and compiled by the same hand. A grammar called "The Thorough Scholar" was published in 1803, and a reading book entitled "The Understanding Reader; or, Knowledge Befere Oratory," appeared in 1804. Dr. Adams remained in Leoni, ster five years, when he went to Boston and commenced to teach a select school.

Adams remained in Leoni ster five years, when he went to Boston and commenced to teach a select actuol for boys, in which young men were fixed for college. His school was paironized by some of the wealthiest and most influential men in the city.

moreing his wife would find him still hard at work in the place where she had left him before retiring the previous night, claborating, simplifying, and reducing the science of numbers to practical use.

After much arduous labor Adams' New Arithmetic was limitly completed and sublished in 1827. In 1833 he published the Monitorial Reader, which contained such as lections of prose and verse as incul ated morality and industry, as well as being adapted to the wants of pupils as a reading book. Dr. Adams continued the practice of medicine at Mount Vernou for thirty years, which, together with the five years at Leominster, made thirty-five years that he was actively engaged in his profession. In 1846, at the age of 73 he removed to Keene, N. H., where he has since continued to reside. In 1848 a revised edition of his arithmetic was published. For some years past, he has spent much labor In 1848 a revised edition of his arithmetic was published. For some years past, he has spent much labor in rewriting and revising the whole work, and it will be published in a short time under the name of Adams' Improved Arithmetic, by Collins & Brothers of New-York. John Prentiss of Keene, now powered of the province of the colline of the province of the colline of the prentise of the province become so dry that frequent stirring has ceased to pro-duce any good result, though I believe the little crop of corn and potatoes that I shall have is principally owing York. John Prentiss of Keene, now neward of 80 years of age, whose contract expires in July, has published the various editions of the Arithmetic, almost duce any good result, though I believe the little crop of corn and potatoes that I shall have is principally owing to the use of the subsoil plow and the repeated stirring of the earth. I also used salt liberally in the Spring. My potato ground was plowed and subsoil plowed, and the rows marked out with a subsoil plow and salt sowed in the farrow, and the seed covered pretty deep, and I believe it has never been thoroughly wet since planted; yet I shall have a small crop of good potatoes, while some of my neighbors, who pursued the old system, will uterly fail. I shall also have a little corn, but a neighbor, who planted two bushels of seed, tells me he shall not probably have a cart-load of cars. With all of our talk about remedies for drouth, we have not touched upon the most valuable one, and one that I think we shall yet have to come to in this country, and I believe it will prove the best paying improvement ever adopted by furmers. I allade to irrigation. Many farms are so situated that much of their land could be irrigated by the matural descent of streams of water, and others could be by cheap wind-mills that would pump up water into a reservoir on the highest part of the farm, to be let down as wanted in a time like this. In Californis the farmers need no other fortilizer but water, and I believe here that water would be the best as well as cheapest fertilizer that we could use, and the necessity for adopting a system of irrigation is from the time it was first printed, and in some years from the time it was arst printed, and in some imany as 100,000 copies were sold, while its average for a long time was 75,000 yearly. Dr. Adams has always taken an interest in agricul-

Dr. Adams has always taken an interest in agriculture, and the hay-cap now in common use was invented and first used by him many years ago, but owing to prejudices of farmers against innovations, their use oid not become general till quite recently. He has always lived a temperate and studious life—nover using tobacco or spirituous liquors, nor wasting in idleness a spare moment, and now at the ripe age of nearly 88 years, his mind is bright and vigorous, and his step as sprightly as that of many at fitty. With the exception of a cutaneous affection of the lower limbs he is enjoying remarkable health, and still bide fair to live years of usofulness. He lives very simply: retires early, about dark, and rises at five in the morning in the Summer season. No doubt his systematic habits through life necent in a great measure for his good health and youthful appearance. There is something beautiful in the aged man who has spent a temperate and industrious life. His whitened boks and furrowed brow, are the drapery that shades the living picture designed by the Great Artist. He walks with firm and measured step, and passess slowly and pencefully away to a happy bome in the great hereafter.

meet his other engagements. Oftentimes after returning from professional duties he would sit down at night to write on his arithmetic, and on the following moreing his wife would find him still hard at work in

## THE CENSUS OF ENGLAND.

California the farmers need no other fertilizer but water, and I believe here that water would be the best as well as cheapest fertilizer that we could use, and the necessity for adopting a system of irrigation is becoming more and more apparent every year. True, a perfect system of irrigation is the connected with a perfect system of irrigation is the connected with a perfect system of under-fur mang. But there is an abundance of land that would be most profitably irrigated in its natural state. For instance, the Leng Island lands that are spoken of an saturally underdrained, could be irrigated with great advantage. In truth, there is no farm that is subject, as all have been of late years, to such drouths as the present, that would not pay a profit on the expense of irrigation. Water, in my opinion, is the cheapest and best iertilizer that we can use. While it is destructive to all cultivated crops, in a state of stagnation in the soil, it is also the great solvent of all substances necessary for the growth of plants, when applied us the waters of showers or irrigation are usually applied, and it is the one thing needful for the success of farming. Look at the great crops of California. How are they produced? Not by the extreme fertility of the soil, for that is no better on the average than it is on the Atlantic side. And there drouths are far more severe than here; but there, the same intelligence that exists among farmers here has been forced by necessity to apply its energies to irrigation, and the results are the most luxurious crops in the world. Here we have not adopted irrigation as the great remedy for drouth, because drouths have been less severe, and we have been able to "get along" without its sid. Is such a getting along go decomony in farming? The great lesson needed, and one which I hope the present drouth will teach, is the nivariance. Let us think of it.

It was agreed that to is subject should be further dis-On the 8th of April last, the decennial census of Great Britain was taken; 31,000 census-takers were employed, and the whole work was performed in one day. The returns for England are already published. They show a considerable increase in population, and yet since 1811 the rate of increase has been steadily decreasing. At this rate, in a hundred years more the population of England will become stationary at about the figure of forty millions of people. The following table shows the actual increase since 1811 and the decential rate of increase per cent.:

1:21	Population. 10,454,519 12,112,644	Increase. 1,718 135	Per cent. 16 15
1811	14,051,996 16,035,198 18,074,170 20,223,745	1,879,322 1,983,212 2,918,972 2,169,576	12 _

This falling off in the rate of increase is not to be attributed to increased death-rates, for it is certain that the average duration of life in the chief districts of both town and country has, through sanitary improvements, been considerably increased.

ndvantage that we might derive from a systematized irrigation. Let us think of it.

It was agreed that to is subject should be further discussed at the next neeting in connection with the fruits and flowers of the reason.

Jersey Mar for Drouth.—Dr. Thinker told the Club that the only real preventive of drouth is green sand mari—that where that is used most of the cross have not saftered the least from the effects of the drouth. From appearances this statement was not fully believed. The population of the city of London, on the contra ry, shows a very large increase; indeed, the increase for the last ten years has been no less than 440 798, or about 19 per cent. on the population in 1851. It is not a little singular to note that the tendency in the Eastern States of this country, as well as in England, is to mass the population in the cities. London, which had but one-eighth of the population in England in 1851, has more than one-lifth of the increase for the last ten years, and now contains considerably more than one-s venth of the population of the kingdom. The neual increase of the population of this, the largest city in

the world,	e world, is so remarkable that we give it in detail:		
Year.	Population.	Intress.	Per cent.
101	958.863 1,138,815	179,372	19
1071	1,078,947	210,047	20
1841	1,994,417	519.423	29
	2 10(1.034	377,7119 410,758	19

Of the 37 metropolitan districts into which London is divided, 10 have actually decreased in population, the decrease in the City of London being no less than 10 389 inhabitants. In the most of the other central districts the population has increased but very slightly the increase is mainly in the suburbs. The population of London, like that of Philadel, his, does not pile up in ma see; it spreads out over the country. specially shown by the number of inhabited houses. which has increased almost in the precise ratio of the

sixty years it has been in the homes and schools of this country, which, we believe, is more than can be raid of any other popular work presented as an instructor of American youth. Having recently spent a short time in the home of its venerable author, a few facts were learned from his lips that are of general line test to his numberles patrons and triends. Dr. Daniel Adams, author of Adams' Arithmetic and various other school books, who now resides at Keene. N. H., is nearly eighty-eight years old, and is remarkably hale and hearty for one who has seen so many year and so much thou. He was a son of an industrious and enterprising furmer, and was born in Townshend, Mass., September 29, 1773.

At a muitable are he entered the academy at Newincrease of population. Year. Population. Inhabited Houses. Persons to a House 1051...... 2,82,236 305,903 1961......2,203,094 362,290

> In fact, the number of houses has increased rather number of persons to a house throughout England and Wales is 5.4, in London it is no more than 7.4. In New-York, on the contrary, the number of persons to a house is two or three times the average throughout the

at Hanover, where he graduated in 1797, and of the thirty members of his class not more than one or two others are living. After graduating he reasined at Hanover and studied medicine with Prof. Nathan smith, and after receiving a diploma as a doctor of necicine, he removed, in 1799, to Leoninater, Mass., where he commenced the practice of his profession. A partnership was formed at that place with a Mr. Wilder, who was a printer, under the name of Adoms & Wilder, and in connection with his profession he cived a country rewspaper, called The Telescope, for two or three years. In those days printed arithmetics were very rare. The mothers of the pupils of the district schools provided their children with rude copybooks of home manufacture, in which the masters set A Novel Concent-Room .- Prof. J. M. Boolard, Director of the celebrated "Alleghanians (Vocalists) and Swiss Bell-Ringers," gives the following account of a concert given by them on the stump of one of the

of a concert given by them on the stump of one of the Ca ifornia mamnoth trees:

We arrived here yesterday; traveled fifteen miles out of our route for the purpose of viewing what I consider the greatest curiosity in existence. There curiosities are nothing more nor less than trees—trees of such mammoth proport ons that any description which might be given of them must certainly appear fabulous to any one who has not actually seen them. Within an area of fifty acres ninety-two of these menter trees are found standing, and are beyon doubt the most supendous vegetable products in the world. They are situated in a valley in Calaveras County at the source of the Calaveras River, fifteen miles above Muruhy's Camp. These vary in size from 80 to 112 profitable, for the want of sufficient work for the printers to keep them in constant employment. Dr. Adams, feeling the necessity of printed arithmetics for the use of common schools, and baving a natural turn of aind for mathematics, wrote examples in his leasure moments and gave them to the printers to put in type—partly, too, to keep the hands in the office in employment. This was the commencement of a work that is as familiar to the people of this country as "household words." In 1301 he issued "The Scholars' Arithmetic," in large octavo form, with numerous blank leaves bound in the volume, on which the pupil could work out the examples. This book meeting with favor, others pertaining to various branches of knowledge followed it, edited and combiled by the same hand. A granuar called "The They are situated in a valley in Calaveras County at the source of the Calaveras River, fifteen noises above Murphy's Camp. These vary in size from 80 to 112 feet in circumference, and from 300 to 45° feet in hight. Only one of these giants of the forest has ever been cut down; and to accomplish this feat it took five men with saws and angers 25 days; it was cut of a out 10 feet from the ground; the stump at this point measures 22 feet in diameter, and being covered or shaded by a beautiful arbor, we used the top of this stump for a concert-room. Friday evening, July 9, we gave a regular "Grand Stamp Concert," for one night only," to an audience of 53 persons. We sang all our national and patriotic songs, and the enthusiasm manifested was almost nobounded, and was certainly very flattering to us. We have sung in the Manmoth Cave, under the Horse-Shoe at Niagras Falls, and given hundreds of other concerts during the past twelve years, but never one that will be longer remembered by as than the one given upon the Big Stump; only thick of it—fifty-three persons beside our four relves and instruments, all upon the stump of a tree at the same time!

> PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION .-The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association held its annual meeting at Lewisburg in the spacious Hali of the University Building, during the 6th, 7th, and 8th of August. The President, J. Burtt, of Alleghany being absent, the meeting was called to order by one of the Vice Presidents. The attendance was not as of the Vice Presidents. The attendance was not as large as usual although there were from two to three bundred present. The exercises throughout were of much interest. The following resolution was offered by Prof. J. F. Stoddard.
>
> Readerd, That in the present desperate struggle for national existence and national freedom which the Government of the United States is waining against disunion and treason, the teacher of the State of Penseyuvania are ready to sustain the Government to the ottmost of their stability.
>
> This resolution was sociatized by patriotic addresses from Prof. Stondard, President Leonuis, Dr. Burrows,

This resolution was sostained by patriotic addresses from Prof. Stoodard, President Loomis, Dr. Burrows, Prof. Wickersbam, Prof. Allen, Dr. Taylor, Prof. Walker, and others, and was unanimously adopted. A resolution to no the money how in the treasury (upward of three hundred do bare) and to raise additional funds to purchase a rifled cannon to be presented to our Government on which shall be inscribed, "Presented to the Government of the United States by the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association," also received a hearty approval.

Mr. A. Smith, of Mifflin, was elected President for the ensuing year and the association adjourned to meet

the ensuing year and the association adjourned to meet in Riding one year from this time.

-The Emperor of Russia is about to build an observ-

THE YELLOW FEVER CASES AT QUAR-

LETTER FROM HEALTH OFFICER GUNN. To me Editor of The N. V. Tribens.

Sir.: An article appeared in your paper, with others, eminating evidently from a common source, reflecting in severe terms "on the present system of management of Quarantine," which it pronounces "stameful in

in severe terms "on the present system of management of Quarantine," which it pronounces "shameful in the extreme."

The article contains many deliberate misrepresentations, which can only be attributed either to the ignorance and malicionsness of its author, or to a cultable desire to alarm the public mind by injudicously exposing circumstances which necessarily occur every summer to a greater or less extent, but from which the public have little reason to apprehend danger while the precautionary measures which experience has proved to be efficient are rigidly enforced.

It is well known that cases of yellow fever secur on vessels from tropical ports, at Quarantine, every Summer; and the utmost prudence and vigilance are required to prevent the extension of the disease to adjacent localities. As evidence that these have been duly exercised by the Quarantine authorities, and especially by my efficient deputy, Dr. Theodore Walser, whose enthusiastic devotion to his official duties is well known. I refer to the fact that, during the past three years not a single case of yellow fever or other pestilential disease—traceable to an infected port or vessel—has occurred in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or on Staten Irland; while at the same time it is notorious that our facilities for protecting the health of the port—and have been—exceedingly limited; no provision whatever having been made by the last two Legislatures of the State for that purpose.

With regard to the bospital-ship at the Lower Bay, while I am in no respect responsible for its management—it being exclusively under the superintendence of the "Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine," and our daty being merely to send the sick to the bos itals designated by them—I can assure the public that it is an institution well adapted to the parpose for which it was designed; is under the direction of an old and experienced practitioner, formerly the Resident Prysician at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island, and that the results of the teasurement o

It is ardently hoped that the next Learstature will make some more adequate provision for the health of this, the most important commercial emporium in our country; but the public may rest assured that, meanwhile, every precaution against the incursions of disease will be observed which the authority vested in the Health Officer and his resources will permit.

ALEX, N. GUNN, M. D., Health Officer.

Quarantiae, Staten Island, Health Office, August 13, 1881.

## From California.

San Francisco, August 3, 1861.

There have been several fires since the last Pony Express. Appleton's fine Hotel at San Jose was destroyed by fire on Thursday a. m. of the 31st.

On the same evening the Washington House on Davis street, near Washington street, together with some adjoining buildings were burnt. Loss \$80,000.

The Cound for Saxony, Mr. Julios Kreighausen, died suddenly yesterday at San Francisco.

All the Germans of San Francisco are preparing a gorgeous flag for Gen. Sigol, the hero of the late successful engagement with the Robels in Masouri.

A shipment of 300 tuns of coper ore from Calaveras County will be make in the back Constantia, for South Wales, where it will be melted. The vessel will sail in a few days. The copper mines are assuming an important position among the mineral resources of the State.

A considerable town has already grown up in the

State.

A considerable town has already grown up in the neighborhood.

The new Sunday law goes into effect this week, and

The new Sunday law goes into effect this week, and many saloons and places of gransement will keep open next Sunday as usual, intending to subject theoreties to prosecution, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law.

It being as entained that California is entitled to one more representative in Congress than the number now nominated, the Union Democratic State Central Committee is called to need on the 15th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the nomination of a third cannidate on the Congressional ticket of the Union Democrats.

It is presented the Republicans and Breckinridgers will follow the example. Only six of she twenty-one papers that supported Breckinridge last Fall are new opposed to the Union Democracy. It is believed, however, that the Breckinridgers will poll 20,100 votes at the covaling election.

Arrived, on the Mer, ship Indiaman, Boston, Aug. 2; back Leube, Syney; big Edward Walton, Autricle.

Saided, on the Mar all, slip and on Marketin, for New-York; brig Mephrester, for Mardilla ad Sanuel, for Carlson.

-A dredging machine has just been completed at Glasgow, with engines of 60 horse-power. It weighs 700 tune, and is capable of dredging to the depth of 33

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce. For the Were expine Wednesday, Acc. 14 18-1 Reported exclusively for The New-York Trinche, by Draw

[Seported exclusively for the New-Yoak Printed, by Dank Nowick to Cossinyons or Fann Proceed.—Fut everything to rest order. Mark pink, indebble directions on every packer, such dieg weight, with time, count, and name of articles. Also took a bill of perticulars inside of one packers marked. Bill and always could one by mail, with notice when and how things are forwarded.

to forwarded.

Concernsions.—For selling Berries, Fruits, &c., where psobages to returned and on small lots of atteff, to \$\psi\$ cent. Other Farm to dage generally, \$\psi\$ cent.

Questains and \$\psi\$ are for each of good Vroduce, in good order, at the leastle such as Farmers realize, and not Jobbers' or Speculaters' prices.

Burks.—The market is more active the receipts light with

the terms of the demand. I echer of E.g. should are in ming one chail or straw until it has been thoroughly wested or kinedrich, otherwise it wit as ear a direct the Eggs on a oders the ten in a very short time. We have to report a decite of a bost one-haif cent on our less week's figure. We quote:

Canada and State, ch. ? Western che kee, Pdoz. 10 @11

Live Pourry—The recipies of five Poolity have been light to far this wors, with a felt demand for some sort, and an advance in prices of from 1 d.e. ? It has been reached. This we cannot expect to see dominion, unless the receipts should remain light. We nowless

i zam. We quote for good to through the collection of the collecti

lets in their Veni and Mutten, which injures the sale. We quote: beef, sides, good, \$\Phi\$ ... \$\pi\$ 6 ' ork light ... \$\pi\$ we will be \$\pi\$ ... \$\pi\$ of \$\pi\$ Mutten, carcases ... \$\pi\$ 6 \pi\$ al \$\pi\$ 10 ... \$\pi\$ 6 \$\pi\$ al Lamb... \$\pi\$ 20 | Veal Calves, \$\pi\$ 15 ... \$\pi\$ 65

heef, sides, good, 4 h... 4 6 | Veal 4 | D... 6 3 a Land-Mutton, carcasses. 4 2 6 | Veal 4 | D... 6 3 a Land-Mutton, carcasses. 4 2 6 | Veal 4 | D... 6 3 a Land-Mutton carcasses. 4 2 6 | Veal 4 | D... 6 3 a Land-Mutton carcasses. 4 2 6 | Veal 6 |

Phond. \$2.5;
Garlick \$P.100 bunches, \$8.
Turniff, Rutabada—P bol., 50@75c.
Markow Squas—P bol., 50@75c.
Markow Squas—Marylacd, \$P. hund., \$20@\$35.
Nitheo Melovs—Monnouth County, prime, \$4: colls, \$2;
amden, \$2.50% \$2.
Green Coun—Sweet, \$P. hund., 75@87c.

DREW & FRENCH,
PRODUCE GOMESSION MEMORIANTA.
BUTTER, CHEEFE, Edge, POSITAY, GASE, GRAIN, PLOUR,
Power &c.
No. 6 Eric Bildings, New-York.
Our motto is "Quick eace and prome returns"
Reference—D. R. Martin, President Occas Bank, New-York.

Philadelphia Cattle Market-August 13. Philadelphia Cattle Market—At GUST 13.

Our Cattle Market this week his been unusually dult. The offerings showned to userly 1,700 head, which being greater than the demand, price again declined, tone having been old at more than \$8.50 \cdot 100 Hz. The sales generally were from \$4.50 \cdot 7.00 Hz. About 20 head remit of unusual.

Suker-This market was also well supplied, 6,500 head having been effect, and sond at from \$4.00 Hz. The supply of Hogs amounted at both yards, to 1.300 head, the demand and after soid at from \$4.00 head, the demand was fair, and all were soid at from \$4.00 head, the demand was fair, and all were soid at from \$4.00 head, the demand was fair, and all were soid at from \$4.00 head, the demand was fair, and all were soid at from \$4.00 head, the demand was fair, and all were soid at from \$4.00 head, the demand was fair, and all were soid at from \$4.00 head, the demand was fair, and all were soid at from \$4.00 head, the demand yet of the supply of Hogs amounted at both yards, to 1.300 head, the demand yet of the supply of Hogs amounted at both yards, to 1.300 head, the demand yet of the supply of Hogs amounted at both yards, to 1.300 head, the demand yet of the supply of Hogs amounted to the supply of Hogs amounted to the body of Ernest Gutte, a native of Germany, 17 years of age, who fell overboard from the ship Normandy, a few days ago, and was drowned. The body was sent to his relatives in Connecticut for both your particular to the body was sent to the logster.

CITY ITEMS.

GRAND REQUIEM FOR THE DEAD OF THE 69TH. t St. Bridget's Church, Tompkin's square, the Rev. Father Mooney pastor, an impressive grand requiem mass in behalf of the slain of the 69th Regiment was celebrated on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Fa her Mooney, is will be remembered, was the popular chaplain of the 69th who accompanied the regiment to the seat of war. On this occasion he was chief celebrant, and was a sisted by the Rev. James Brennan, pastor of St. James's, and by the Rev. Peter O'Farlan, subdeacon, of St. Bridget's, the master of the ceremonies

being the Rev. Patrick Mahoney of Haverstraw. The congregation was very large, and embraced a great number of strangers from among the most respectable people of the city-bespeaking a patriotic sympathy for and appreciation of the services of the regiment. The organ was presided over by Mr. Powers (leader of the "Liederkranz" Society), who is hereafter to be the fixed organist of the church; Madame Stephana was soprano; Madame Klein, alto; Herr Hartman, tenor; and Herr Graff, basso.

These artists were assisted by 25 singers and musical artists of more or less celebrity in the city, the composition of the choir being such as to render Mozart's Grand Requiem in the best manner possible. Their services were voluntary, which is due to Mr. Powers's exertions. After the Mass, Father Mooney made some appropriate remarks, relating to his intimate connection with deceased as Chaplain of the 63th.

He condoled with the widows and orphans, and encouraged them by relating how willingly the regiment always knelt by the cross, so dear to every Catholic; and by saying that, though unable any more to kneel side by side at the altar, yet the same altar might now be knelt before in remembrance, and the same Divine Being addressed who had the souls of the departed in His merciful charge. PRINCE NAPOLEON .- On Tuesday, despite the storm,

the Prince went on board his yacht, and remained several hours. Yesterday he stayed ashore, spending the day in visits to various places of interest. In the even-ing he dined with H. R. H. Fernando I., with a very select party of invited guests. This evening, he accepts the hospitalities of the Union Club, and in the morning leaves, with his suite, for Ningara. His stay at the Falls will be a brief one, as he intends visiting Cincinnati, and possibly the Illinois prairies, before his return. The beautiful Princess will meet him at Buffalo, and see the Cataract.

The yacht has been thoroughly cleaned and painted, and everything is in condition for immediate departure whenever the Prince chooses. In Tuesday's gale she dragged her anchor about three hundred yard, and now lies in the stream off Castle Garden. It is in contemplation to take the yacht up the river as far as West Point, and a pilot has been consulted respecting her draft of water. The matter is, however, yet undecided. The Prince found Washington "a large city with

few inbabitants-half country half town-something like the Park of Verzenay." He was pleased with its appearance, and admired the plan and proportions of the Capitol. The country round-about to Manassas he describes as very charming. During his absence at Washington the Princess has made daily promenadesin carriage and afoot-to the principal galleries, stores, churches, and libraries of the city

BULL's HEAD .- The close of the cautle market for the week was better than was anticipated on Tuesday. of not only all that were left unsold on the opening day were disposed of, but some 200 head of fresh animals, making the total for the week 4,069 head at the Fortyfourth street yards, and a total for the whole city of 4,418, beside some 250 or 300 State cattle left over last week. The quality has proved remarkably good this week, and for this time of year the weight was unusu ally heavy. It is true the price has been low, but the wonder is that such large numbers of builocks as we report from week to week can find a market here at any price. It certainly does not look as though the city was in a very depressed and starving condition, while able to buy and consume from four to five thousand head of fat beeves a week.

THE GALE AT SEA .- The pilot boat James M. Waterbury, No. 10, came up to the city on Wednesday morning from the eastward, and reports the gale as being very severe from E. N. E. On Monday morning, while off Shinnecock, while running in for an anchorage, broke the goose neck of the main boom, split mainsail, foresail, and jib, and stove the yawl. he was followed in from Fire Island by the schooner Thomas Borden of Fall River, who anchored inside the Hook on Tuesday night. The pilot boat M. H. Grinnell also came in from off shore and suchored.

WINTER GARDEN .- Mr. John S. Clarke, the come n, whose admirable delineations of character last of Metropolitan approbation on his fame as an actor, will, on Monday night next, appear at the Winter Garden. He will be assisted by Miss Alexina Fisher Baker, and, it is said, supported by a good company. He will run through a long list of his favorite charac ters, ranging through all the various lines of comedy, and will appear in a score or more of plays in which he has never been seen in New-York.

SHOEING THE REBELS .- On the schooner Graham, libelled by Marshall Murray, on suspicion of being it the service of the rebels, sixty-nine cases of upper leather, some \$1,000 worth sole leather, and barrels upon barrels of pege, together with the latest and most approved machinery for making the shoes, have been found. It is said that this cargo is one of a number which are to be sent South in the hope of running the blockade, and filling a contract with the rebels for a million pairs of shoes at \$1 18 per pair.

THE SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON .- On Tuesday afternoon U. S. Marshal Murray dispatched to Boston, in charge of Deputy Lee, the witnesses against Dowdell, alias Jones, the mate of the slaver Mary Frances, whose arrest, discharge on bail and subsequent rearrest and imprisonment at the instance of Mr. Murray, we recently noticed. The trial of the prisoner takes place to-day in Boston.

WOULD BE DIVORCED .- Western papers say that Mrs. Adah Isaacs Merkin Heenan has commenced proceedings for divorce from the Benicia Boy in the Court of McHenry County, 1il.

Surps in Pour .- Yesterday morning there were in thi. port 40 steamships, 125 ships, 103 barks, 90 brigs, and 129 schooners. Total, 447, of which 115 are foreign vessels, representing 14 nationalities.

WORTHLESS BILLS .- On Tuesday night, an attempt Worthless Bills.—On Tuesday night, an attempt was made by a number of counterfeiters to put in circulation a number of counterfeit \$5 bills of the Judson Busk of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, in this State. The police were early apprised of the fact, and, by means of the police telegraph, the community was placed on its guard. During the night the following persons were arrested in the different precincts, charged with passing or attempting to pass the counterfeits: Charles Tomlinson, Peter Niverson, John Wheeler, William Stalling, Lucius Richards Ellen Robinson, Henry Reading, and John David, all of whom were locked up for examination.

UNPROVOKED Assault.—About 9 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Dennis Stanton, a labore, while sitting on the par at the foot of Roosevelt street, E. R., was violently assaulted by Thomas Murphy, who beat him severely, and finally pushed him into the dock. Stanton fell a distance of about fifteen feet, striking his head severely in his descent against a lighter. After reaching the water he contrived to keep himself affont until he was rescued by the men on board the lighter. Murphy was arrested and committed for examination by Justice Osborn. Stanton, who knows no reason for the assault made on him, was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS COURT—Arc. 16—Before Commissioners Owns and Ellion.

THE PRIZE CREW OF THE GEO. 6. BAKER.

The relied schooner, Geo. G. Baker, was captured at the commencement of the blockar's by the U. S. ship-of-war South Carolina, and sent to this port, but off Cape Hatterss was recaptured by the privateer York, who took the U. S. prize crew off. The U. S. gunboat Union subsequently burned the York, and recaptured the Baker, which is now on its way to this port. The fate of the original prize crew put on board by the South Carolina is not known. There nomes were:

Mastermate's (prize-master)—Wis. A. Abbott of Boston.

Quartermester—Horatio A. Baxter of Barnstabte.

Seamen—Benjamin Mazz of New Bedford; Denis
Conklin of Boston; Timothy Murphy of Boston.

Colored Steward—Edward Johnson of Boston.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Ave. 14.

The staver augusta.

The testimony as to the ellegation that the bark Augusta was fitted out for legitimate bu sinces was continued to day, Justus P. Ireland giving evidence as to the fitting out of the versel.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS - SPECIAL THEM. - Acc. 14
Before Judge BRADY.

Hook agt. Lapley.—Motion denied, with costs.
Evans agt. Evans.—Motion denied, with leave to

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.-ACG. 14.-Before Just Works.

Margaret Gershoff agt. Marthis Hoffman et al.— Motion denied, on terms. Heory McClean agt. Wm. H. Aldis,—Motion denied.

Charles Brammer agt. Peter Schultz .- Injunction granted.

Charles L. Burck agt. John Foley.—Referred to
Moses B. Maclay, esq., to take and state the account,
&c., and report. &c.
Lewis Walter et al. agt. Jose M. Mora et al.—Motion for commission granted, without stay of proceed-

Hypolite Cabuzac et al. agt. Jose M. Mora et al.-Decisi Decision as above.

John McEvoy et al. agt. John Jones et al.—Case

Edward A. Wright et al. agt. Charles Edwards .-

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-AUG. 14.—Before Justice

ISORREME COURT - CHARREST - ACC. IX.—Before James ISORANAN.

DIVORCE CASE.

Sarah Oppenheim set Ferdinand Oppenheim.

The parties were married in 1800, and lived happily together until 1851—two years—when, the lady alleges, her husband abandoued her and went to live at a place called Bagville, near Saratoga, where he took up his abode with another lady, and it was not until 1858 that his wife knew where he was, or how he was living. The bueband put in no detense, and the Court ordered a reference to take proof of the facts alleged in the complaint. the complaint. DECISIONS. Peter Brown agt. Maria Brown .- Divorce granted.

Figure 1 Brown agt. Martt Brown. - Divorce granted.

In re application of Rich. Van Veghten, an insolvent debior, together with his creditors, &c., pursuant to not 3, chap. v., &c. of Revised Statutes. - Application denied. Spencer K. Green agt. Roswell G. Pierce.—Referred to R. C. Beams h to appoint receiver and take security,

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—Considerable damage, and several slight casualties were caused in Williamsburgh by the heavy storm of Tuesday. The sever excavations, of which there are a large number, were filled with water and the embankments washed away. A number of useements in South Second, South Fifth and Seventh streets were filled with water, doing much damage, and causing great inconvenience to the

and Seventh streets were filled with water, doing much damage, and causing great inconvenience to the innester. Awning posts, sign boards, and scattles were scattered about the streets in a most indiscriminate manner, to the great danger of pedestrians.

A hady named Wilber, residing at No. 10 Stagg street, had an exceedingly narrow escape. She went upon the roof of her residence to secure a scuttle that had blown off, and losing her footing, slipped down to the caves, where she clung for several minutes. Some persons went to her assistance, and released her from her perilons situation.

—At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning Mr. Jacob Werescher, residing at No. 22) Ewen street, E. D., was serboady in ared by the accidental discharge of a pistol he was in the act of loading. The charge passed through his hand and grazed his throat, inflicting painful though not necessarily faish injuries.

A PERFECT COUNTERFEIT.—If there be such a thing as perfection in counterfeiting, it is reached in an imitation of the 5 and 10 dollar notes of the Prescott Bank of Lowell, something over \$4,000 of which have been received by the Satlofk Bank and Bank of Mutual Redemption of this city, from New-York city and from Rochester, N. Y. We do not see how or where the mest accomplished expert can detect the slightest shade of difference between the true and false notes, excepting in one trilling particular in which the false note is the more perfect of the two. By the suggestion of a bank officer who had been informed of the fact, we discover that the dot of the "i" in the name of Wright, (of the engravers) placed at the bottom of the note in exceedingly five letters, is to be found in the counterfeit, but is omitted in the A PERFECT COUNTERFEIT .- If there be such a

real note.

If such skillful work as this is to be applied extensively to spurious bank bills, there must be an end to all paper currency, payable to bearer, inevitably.

[Boston Herald.] The following from the witty and humorous ex-

Democratic candidate for Governorship of Vermont, John G. Saxe, esq., speaks for itself: TO THE HON. PAUL DILLINGHAM,

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Vermont.

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Vermont.

Dear Paul: I'm extremely delighted at learning,
The recent Conven ion has proved so discerning,
And given your servant an honor indeed—
At least a successor who ought to "succeed;"
A patriot, orator, gentlewsn; strong
In upholding the right and resisting the wrong;
And oere let me add, while I in thinking apon't,
The beet looking man in the State of Vermont!
O eloquent Paul!—ven. rable nomen!
The name, in uself, is an excellent omen;
If they don't put you into the Governor's chair,
The people will make, I am free to declare,
A clunder this year which will quite have surpassed
A similar one they committed the last!

Albany, N. Y., July 26, 1861.

J. G. S.

HAMILTON ANNIVERSARIES .- The following is the programme for the anniversaties: Friday, Aug. 16, 71 p. m. - Exhibition of the University Gram

ar School. Sunday, Aug. 18, 2 p. m.—Baccalaureate Sermon by President Sunday, Ang. 18, 2 p. m.—Barcalaureate Sermon by President Exton.

Sunday, Aug. 19, 74 p. m.—Sermon before the "Society for Inquiry," by the hev. H. C. Fieb, D. D., Newark, N. J.

Monday, Aug. 19, 5 to 12 p. m.—Examination of Classes in the Theological Seminary.

Monday, Atg. 19, 75 p. m.—Anniversary of the Literary Societies Orator, the Rev. Jeseph Heven, D. D., Professor of Christian Theology, in Chicago the Seminary. Poet, the Rev. Wm C. Richards, A. M., Providence in L.

Tuesday, Aug. 20, 10 a. m.—Se mon nefers the Baptist Education Society, by the Rev. Thomas J. Conant, D. B., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 2 p. m.—Defication of new Claspel, with appropriate services. Dedication Prayer by the Rev. M. Denn, D. D.

Tuesday, Aug. 20, 75 p. m.—Discourse before the Aspeciation

Thesday, Aug. 20, 71 p m — Discourse before the Association of Alaumi and Friends, by the Rev. Samuel Graves, A. M., Nerwich, Com. rich, Conn.
Wednerday, Aug. 21, 10 a. m.—Commencement of Madison

University. Wednesday, Aug. 21, 74 p. m.—Conference of Alumni and Friends.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 10 a. m.—Auniversary of the Theological DIED.

BRADY-In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, Mary, wife of John Bredy, in the 42d year of her age.

John Brady, in the 42d year of her age.

BURKE—Suddonly, of convolutions, at Elm Park, Staten Island, on Treaday morating, Aug. 13, William Henry, son of Doctor John and Mary C. Burke, aged 2 years.

BERRIAN—At Rye, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 14, Eliza A. Parsons wife of Samuel U. Berrian.

Funeral from her late residence, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock.

at 2 o'clock.

CARPENTER—At Fort Chester, Westebester County, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, Alfred D., infant son of Uriah F. and Sarah E. Carpenter, aged 6 weeks and 6 days.

CONLISK—In this city, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, James Gubriel, youngest child of John and Catharine Couliak, aged 11 months

youngest child of John and Catharine Comma, and I day.

FINLEY—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 10, after a short and severe illness, Mr. George Finley, aged 77 years.

GALLACHER—In Brooklyn, on Fuesday, Aug. 13, Ann. wife of John Gallagher, native of the County Leitrim, ireisad, aged 47 years.

LEAVITT—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 11, Eliza Winslow, wife of Henry M. Leavitt.

Eliza Winalow, wife of Henry M. Leavitt.

LUNNY-In this city, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, Bryan Lunny, a metive of Carrowkei, County Sidgo, Iraiand. aged 75 years.

MABTINE—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, of choisrs infantam, William Frederic, only child of William M. and Augustine L. Martine, aged 11 mouths and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his funeral funeral function, and the function of the function o

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF